

# The Emporia News.

VOL. 6--No. 26.

EMPORIA, KANSAS, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863.

WHOLE No. 286.

## The Emporia News.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.  
At Emporia, Lyon County, Kansas,  
BY JACOB STOTLER,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Office—News Building, corner of Commercial street  
and Sixth avenue.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum in advance.  
Clubs of ten, \$17. Clubs of twenty, \$30.  
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the  
time for which they are subscribed.

F. G. HUNT,

Attorney at Law.

AND REGISTER OF DEEDS,  
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

J. H. WATSON. J. D. GILCHRIST,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

EMPORIA, LYON COUNTY, KANSAS.

COLLECTIONS made, and Taxes paid, in  
any part of Southern Kansas.

Office over Perley's store. 254

J. R. SWALLOW,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

KEEPING on hand Blanks, and at all times  
provided with Revenue Stamps, is prepared  
to attend to Conveyancing, and making out Legal  
Papers.

J. A. MOORE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

EMPORIA, KANSAS. 153m6

C. V. ESKRIDGE,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Emporia, Kas.

F. B. FLUM, DAVIES WILSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

And Notaries Public,  
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Office under Masonic Hall, Commercial st.

E. BORTON,

Clerk of Lyon (late Breckinridge) County,  
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Will attend to paying taxes, redeeming lands  
and town lots sold for taxes.

Post office address, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Office No. 189 Commercial st., one door  
North of Post office, up stairs. 218m

J. R. SWALLOW,

(County Treasurer.)

Emporia, Lyon County, Kansas.

Will buy and sell Real Estate, locate Land  
Warrants, and pay Taxes for parties desir-  
ing it, in any county south of the Kaw river.

January 25, 1863. 234

CHARLES C. HASSLER

Has opened a

TAILOR SHOP,

At Perley's Store, Commercial St.

CLOTHES made to order, and CUTTING and  
REPAIRING done on short notice.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in ex-  
change for work. 262-74

JOHN HAMMOND,

Carpenter and Joiner,

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

YOFFINS, Pannel Doors, Window and Door  
frames, and other job work, done in the best  
style, on the shortest notice. may-14

EMPORIA HOUSE.

N. S. STORRS, PROPRIETOR.

THE traveling public can be well cared for in  
this house, on the most reasonable terms.

Good Stabling connected with the House. 14

JAMES MEANS,

Stone Mason, Bricklayer and Plasterer.

Ready to take contracts for any work in his  
line. BUILDING STONE AND PLASTER-  
ING HAIR for sale.

Emporia, Kansas, August 3, 1861 202

IF AN APPRENTICE WANTED, to learn the  
Mason's trade. Apply soon.

March 7th, 1863.

Harness, Saddlery,

AND CARRIAGE TRIMMING

ESTABLISHMENT.

Commercial Street, (east side) EMPORIA.

V. BUNDRE, a practical workman in  
the above "branches of industry," would  
respectfully announce that he has opened a shop,  
and will manufacture to order and keep on hand  
tarnes, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, and all other  
articles in his line, at satisfactory prices.

Particular attention paid to Repairing. 238

W. E. SUTLIFF & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
CLOTHES, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,  
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c. &c.,  
ELDRIDGE HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS ST.,  
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.  
Cutting done on short notice.

KANSAS BOOK-BINDERY.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

JOHN DODSWORTH,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER

On Third St., below Delaware,

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Blank Books Ruled, Printed and Bound  
TO ANY PATTERN.

MAGAZINES, MUSIC & PERIODICALS.

Bound in plain or fancy binding.

241-4

COUNTY ORDERS FOR SALE.

COUNTY ORDERS, in sums of any amount,  
for sale by F. G. HUNT,

Register of Deeds.

228-4

600,000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS

To sell

LYON'S NEW STEEL PLATE COLORED MAP OF THE

UNITED STATES, CANADA AND

NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862;  
cost \$20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Colton  
or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty  
cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a

COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP,  
of the United States and Canada as combined in  
one, giving

EVERY RAILROAD STATION,  
and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man \$5 to \$5 per day  
and will take back all maps that cannot be sold  
and refund the money.

Send for \$1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, fur-  
nished at our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in  
every State, California, Canada, England, France,  
and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few  
hundred dollars capital. No competition.

J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, N. Y.

The War Department uses our Map of Vir-  
ginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost \$100,  
000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharps-  
burg, Maryland, Hightower, Williamsport, Perry,  
Richersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the  
Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Vir-  
ginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY,  
OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS.

is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War  
Department. Money refunded to any one find-  
ing an error in it.

Price 50 cents.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARY-  
LAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA." This Map is  
very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best  
map ever published.

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSIS-  
SIPPI RIVER—From Actual Surveys by Capt.  
Bart and Wm. Bowen. Mississippi River pilots, of  
St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and  
owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mex-  
ico—1,350 miles—every sandbar, island, town,  
landing, and all places 20 miles back from the  
river—colored in counties and States. Price, \$1  
in sheets, \$2, pocket form, and \$2.50 on linen,  
with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, Sept. 17, 1862. Lieut.  
J. T. LLOYD—Sir: Send me your Map of the  
Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies.

Respectfully, Charles H. Davis, commanding  
Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase  
as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLES,  
Secretary of the Navy.

59-61

Publication Notice.

George Burt, Plaintiff,

vs.

Clinton Dorsey, Defendant.

In District Court, Lyon County, State of Kansas.

CLINTON DORSEY, said defendant, in parts  
of unknown, will take notice that said plain-  
tiff did, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1863, file  
his petition in said court, against the said defend-  
ant, setting forth that the said defendant gave his  
note, dated April 23, 1859, for \$329, and interest  
thereon at the rate of five per cent. per month,  
due April 23, 1860; and also, defendant gave to  
plaintiff his mortgage to secure said note, of same  
date, on the southwest quarter of Section 26,  
Township 17, Range 11, in said county, and claim-  
ing judgment on said note, and the foreclo-  
sure of said mortgage, and asking that said land  
be sold to pay said indebtedness, and attorney's  
fees of \$50 for foreclosure. The said defendant,  
Clinton Dorsey, is notified that he is required to ap-  
pear, in court, to answer said petition, on or be-  
fore the 22d day of June, A. D. 1863.

Dated April 20th, 1863.

GEORGE BURT.

By his Attorneys, Smith & Montgomery.

54-90 \$10.40

Publication Notice.

George Burt, Plaintiff,

vs.

Peter Beabout, Defendant.

In District Court, within and for the County of  
Lyon, State of Kansas.

PETER BEABOUT, said defendant, in parts  
unknown, will take notice that said plaintiff  
did, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1863, file his  
petition in said court, against the said defendant,  
setting forth that the said defendant gave his note  
for \$240, on July 4th, A. D. 1859, due one year  
from date, and interest thereafter, at the rate of  
four per cent. per month; and also, defendant gave  
his mortgage on the southwest quarter of Section  
25, Township 18, Range 11, in said county, to se-  
cure said note, and claiming judgment on said  
note, and the foreclosure of said mortgage; asking  
that said land be sold to pay said indebtedness,  
and attorney's fees of \$50 for foreclosure. The  
said defendant, Peter Beabout, is notified that he  
is required to plead, answer or demur, unto said  
petition, on or before the 22d day of June, A. D.  
1863.

Dated April 20th, 1863.

GEORGE BURT.

By his Attorneys, Smith & Montgomery.

54-90 \$10.50

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of ad-  
ministration upon the estate of DANIEL  
SHIPLEY, deceased, have been granted to  
by the Chase County Court, bearing date the  
fourteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and  
sixty-three. All persons having claims against  
said estate are required to exhibit them to me for  
allowance within one year from the date of said  
letters, or they may be precluded from any bene-  
fit of such estate; and if said claims be not ex-  
hibited within three years from the date of said let-  
ters, they will be forever barred.

JOSEPH HARTLEY,  
Administrator of Daniel Shipley, deceased.

April 30, 1863. 54-90 \$3.30

Petition to sell Real Estate.

Probate Court, Lyon County, Kansas.

APRIL TERM, A. D. 1863.

P. B. MAXSON Administrator,

of the estate of Wm. Brock, Plaintiff,

vs.

the heirs, creditors, and all  
other interested in said Defendants.

BY order of the Probate Court, the said defend-  
ant has filed his petition in said court, praying for  
an order to sell the real estate of said deceased, to  
pay the debts of the estate; that said petition will  
stand for hearing before said court on the 1st day  
of June, 1863, and unless the contrary be then  
and there shown, an order will be made to sell  
said real estate. [53-89-65] P. B. MAXSON.

Young Copperbottom.

THIS horse will stand, the ensuing season, as  
follows: On Mondays, at my stable, three  
and a half miles southeast of Emporia; on Tues-  
days and Wednesdays, at Neosho Rapids; Thurs-  
days and Fridays, at the stable of Wm. Eiken-  
berry; and on Saturdays, at Emporia—the season  
commencing on the 15th inst., and to end the last  
of June.

Terms reasonable.

283-6 WILLIAM SPAIN, Owner.

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

THE VINE.

Manner of Cultivation.—Profitableness of  
the Crop.

The following article was printed in the  
Leavenworth Conservative, several months  
since. As several of our Lyon county far-  
mers are just commencing, on a small scale,  
the cultivation of the grape, we consider  
this a good article to publish:

\* \* \* \* Of the manner in which  
it should be cultivated to be successful, I  
will now speak. To plant out a vineyard  
successfully, we ought to consider, first,

LOCATION AND SOIL.

The best exposure, if it is desired to pro-  
duce good wine, is the southern exposure  
of a hill or hillock. There, the vines get  
the proper sunshine, and are also pro-  
tected against storms, especially the  
north and northeast winds. A location  
giving an exposure midway between east  
and south, is also favorable, because such  
an exposure gets the sunshine from morn-  
ing till pretty late in the evening.

A due eastern exposure is less favorable,  
since it loses the sun too early; it is ever  
exposed to eastern winds and frosts. Hills  
and hillocks are far better for vine culture  
than plains, which latter may produce a  
greater quantity of wine, but it is invariably  
of a poorer quality.

Yellow or blue clay soil is not favorable  
for vineyards, because upon such soils nei-  
ther the atmosphere, nor the sun, rain or  
dew, can operate as they should, and hence  
there is danger that the vine will be affected  
by the wet rot. Since I have been growing  
the vine here (1859), I have observed vari-  
ous other causes why a vineyard should not  
be planted out except on a due southern ex-  
posure, and not at all on ground which has  
a heavy clay soil; but not wishing to take  
up too much space, I have only stated the  
most important reasons why a vineyard  
should not be planted out on any other than  
a southern exposure, nor on a heavy soil,  
where sticky, blue or yellow clay predomi-  
nates.

If you plant your vineyard on the south-  
ern hillside, there exists, however, a great  
difference between the foot, the middle, and  
the crest of the hill. The middle gives the  
best wine; the foot is more or less subject  
to frosts, and does not receive adequately  
the sun's rays; while the crest is too much  
exposed to cold winds, in addition to its soil  
being very seldom good enough. Vine-  
yards should never be planted along deep  
valleys, bottoms or gorges which run east  
and west, since such almost invariably pro-  
duce, in winter especially, constant drafts  
of wind, and they are more or less injuri-  
ous.

The soil most to be preferred in our State  
is, I think, a rich loam, mixed with some  
gravel or marl.

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.

If this matter embraces the foundation  
of the whole subject of vine culture—and  
therein nearly every vineyard yet planted in  
America, as far as I have seen and learned,  
is defective. Labor is so extremely high in  
the United States, and especially here, as to  
make it seem to us almost impossible to  
start a vineyard as it should be. Our best  
vineyards in the United States are spaced up  
but two feet. The few men, who beside my-  
self, have undertaken to plant vineyards in  
Kansas, have, according to the best infor-  
mation I could get, only sunk holes two feet,  
or perhaps 30 inches deep; while a vineyard  
to do any good and last any length of time,  
should be spaced up 30 to 36 inches at  
least. The vineyard I started in 1859 (8  
to 10 acres) had been dug up—trenched to  
the depth of from 30 to 36 inches; and by  
the time I gathered my first grapes in 1861,  
the average cost per acre of vineyard (owing  
to high wages, &c.) was not less than \$800  
per acre. But even at such a high expense,  
an acre planted in vines will pay better than  
30 or more acres of corn—the average clear  
yield of the former not being less than from  
\$250 to \$350 per annum, and sometimes  
more, in excellent years.

But to the point. To prepare the ground  
well, a trench 4 feet wide should be dug,  
and to the depth of at least 30 inches. Into  
this first trench, say 4 feet wide and 30  
inches deep and as long as the vineyard  
may be, say 100 yards, is then thrown 12  
inches of the surface soil of the next trench,  
and so on, until the first trench has been  
entirely filled up from what has been dug  
out of the second trench. The second  
trench, when formed, is again filled up in  
the same manner from the soil taken out of  
the third trench, and so on, until all the  
trenches of the vineyard have been formed.  
The ground, thus spaced up, should be  
permitted to settle well before the vines are  
planted; therefore, the best method is, to  
trench in the fall and plant in the spring.  
The trenches should be five feet apart from  
center to center.

There are other plans of preparing the  
ground. One is to make a large hole, an-  
other to plow deep and subsoil; but I would  
not recommend either of these methods, as  
I know from European experience, and from  
that of American vine-growers, that a vine-  
yard planted out in this manner, will only  
last from 10 to 15 years; while a vineyard  
where the ground has been well prepared,  
will last from 50 to 100 years, and yield all  
the time better.

III. The propagation and multiplication  
of vines, and how to plant them.

No plant that I can now think of is cap-  
able of so varied means of propagation as the  
grape-vine. A grape-vine can be propaga-  
ted from the seed, from cuttings, by layers,  
and by inoculation and grafting.

If you want to propagate from the seed, it  
will take from five to ten years to get bear-  
ing vines; therefore, to set out vineyards,  
this method is not desirable; it is to be rec-

ommended for the purpose of obtaining new  
varieties. A very easy and advantageous  
multiplication of vines may also be obtained  
by laying down or sinking from exist-  
ing or growing vines, branches or side  
ground-shoots. If persons desire to propa-  
gate vines in this manner, they may multi-  
ply or spread them in a very few years  
over a very large space of ground. If it is  
intended to leave these layers in the ground,  
where they are sunk, it is necessary that  
they should be laid down as deep as cut-  
tings are, say twenty inches; but where  
these "layers" are made with a view to have  
them form roots, to be afterwards trans-  
planted to other localities, they may be  
sunk about eight inches. Permanent layers  
are a convenient and much to be recom-  
mended method to fill any vacancies in a  
vineyard, which may arise either from the  
failure of the planted cutting, or from some  
old grape-vine having been injured.

Grafting and inoculating grape-vines are  
done under the same rules as grafting and  
inoculating fruit trees generally.

The safest and most advantageous propa-  
gation and multiplication of vines in plant-  
ing a vineyard is through cuttings. They  
are easier obtained, and are least expensive.  
I am free to say that I prefer cuttings to  
grape roots, even at the same price, and for  
the following reasons: They remain in the  
spot where they were first planted, and  
there at once permanently form their roots.  
These first virgin roots, especially at the  
foot, can never be supplied by any second  
growth. Grape roots are removed before  
being planted out permanently, and there-  
fore their very fine roots are injured. Grape  
roots may bear one year earlier than cuttings,  
but beyond that much coveted and at least  
doubtful first year, every consideration is in  
favor of the cutting.

In planting slips or roots, observe the fol-  
lowing. Holes at the distance of from 4 to 5  
feet apart, and twenty inches deep, should  
be dug in the trenched ground, in which,  
then, the young plants (if slips two, if  
roots only one to a hole) are placed. Care  
must be used that very fine, good soil be  
used next to the vine in filling up the hole.  
The top eye ought to be covered with fine  
soil to the depth of two inches, and stand  
about one inch below the surface of the  
ground. Some put in their grape slips or  
roots perpendicular, others slanting; either  
of these plans is as good as the other, ac-  
cording to my experience.

THE WINTER AND SUMMER GROWING.

IV. To speak here of these operations, so  
that they could be understood by persons  
not practical wine growers, would take up  
too much space; these operations can only  
be practically acquired. As far as regards  
winter growing, I will only say that as much  
as possible the old wood should be remov-  
ed; while it is the duty of the summer trim-  
mer to train new wood for the next year,  
and to remove all unnecessary shoots and  
tendrils.

CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL.

V. Before any cultivation of the ground,  
the vineyard should be cleared of all the  
offal of the previous trimmings. The offal  
should be packed down in those spots in the  
vineyard which have a tendency to wash.  
The soil of a vineyard should not be culti-  
vated except in dry, warm weather, espe-  
cially in spring. I would suggest the fol-  
lowing as the best and cheapest plan to  
cultivate the soil of a vineyard, which ought  
to be worked round three times in the  
course of a season: The first operation should  
take place before or about the middle of  
May, and be performed with a heavy hoe or  
mattock; the second as soon as the vines are  
through blossoming; and the third early in  
the fall. For the last two operations, an  
ordinary shovel plow may be used; but, of  
course, the hoe has to be applied around the  
head of the vines.

THE TYING UP OF THE VINES.

VI. Two modes are principally used. The  
vines are sometimes tied to one or more  
stakes ("bow system") about seven feet  
high; another method is to train them on  
trellises. The latter I consider the more  
preferable in our climate, as the high winds,  
which are so prevalent here, cannot do so  
much harm to the young shoots as when  
tied up to stakes.

MANURING.

The best manure for a vineyard is and  
will be compost manure, if got up right, and  
I suppose most of our farmers know how to  
do it. It ought to be well rotted, and  
from 15 to 20 good two-horse loads per acre  
would be enough.

In our virgin soil a vineyard will not  
need manuring the first three years; then I  
would recommend to have the ground man-  
ured every alternate year; when the  
ground is naturally very rich, it should be  
done every three or four years. The fall of  
the year I consider the best time to manure  
a vineyard.

If a vineyard has been planted out, and  
treated according to the above hints, it will  
bear a full crop in the fourth year after  
planting, namely: if all things are and have  
been favorable, from two hundred to three  
hundred gallons of wine to the acre, worth  
at least \$1 per gallon, will be obtain-  
ed, and consequently a large interest on the  
capital invested—say \$800 to \$1,000 per  
acre—is realized. As the wine bearing and  
wine manufacturing districts in Europe—  
principally in Germany, France and Italy—in  
spite of the very low price of the article in  
those countries, contain the richest popu-  
lation (the growing of the vine being so  
much more profitable than that of any other  
produce) it ought to receive a great deal of  
attention from intelligent farmers in our  
State, the soil of which is so eminently  
adapted to its growth, and should also re-  
ceive the fostering care of our legislators,  
who, to encourage the planting out of vine-  
yards, ought to pass laws exempting vine-  
yards from taxation, forced sales, and grant-  
ing several other immunities. C. BREX.

GEN. JACKSON AND SAM DALE.

From a book recently published, entitled  
"The Life and Times of Gen. Sam Dale,"  
we make the following extract:

About this time I resolved to visit Wash-  
ington City, to attend to my claim for a  
large amount due me for corn and other  
supplies furnished to the troops in the ser-  
vice of the United States at various times,  
and on the expedition to Fort Dale, in But-  
ler county. On arriving I put up at Brown's  
Hotel, and next day went to the quarters of  
the Alabama delegation. The third day,  
Col. Wm. R. King, of the Senate, brought  
me word that President Jackson desired to  
see me. "Tell Dale," said he to Col. King,  
"that if I had as little to do as he has, I  
should have seen him before now." The  
General was walking the lawn in front of his  
mansion as we approached. He advanced  
and grasped me warmly by the hand.

"No introduction is needed," said the  
Colonel.

"Oh, no," said the General, shaking  
hands